A Retrospective Study to Evaluate Etiological Factors Associated with Intrauterine Fetal Death at Tertiary Referral Centre

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Abstract: Background: Amongst various community health indicators available for measurement of quality and impact of health services in developing countries, perinatal mortality finds its position as being one of the top most single indicators even today. In order to have a decrease of the fetal mortality rate, it is necessary to know the etiology of fetal death and its associated risk factors in different populations. Thus the purpose of this study was to investigate about the prevalence, patient profile, socio-demographical and etiological risk factors associated with fetal losses beyond 24 weeks of pregnancy in our hospital. Methods: This study was conducted at Nalanda Medical College and Hospital, Patna, India. Retrospective data of all the cases with ≥24 weeks gestation with intrauterine fetal death, admitted in the study period (December 2016 – December 2017) were collected (n=51). All socio-demographic, antenatal and intrapartum risk factors associated with IUFD were recorded in proforma and statistical analysis done. Results: Total numbers of births in the study period were 1410, out of which fetal losses beyond 24 weeks of gestation occurred in 51 cases. This gave the perinatal mortality rate for our hospital as 36.17/1000 live births. This rate is much more than the national figure quoted by the central government in 2012 as 28/1000 live birth. Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy were the most commonly responsible factor (27.45%) in the study group followed by congenital malformations (9.80%). In 11.76% cases cause was not explained. Conclusions: It is a well-established fact that adequate antenatal care is associated with better pregnancy outcome, but universal antenatal care is not the protocol in our area, reasons being ignorance, illiteracy, lack of awareness of importance of antenatal care, poverty and non-availability of health care facilities/skilled personnel/infrastructure/transport. Health education and emphasis on the need of each and every delivery being institutional under supervision of appropriate personnel needs to be propagated in the community aggressively. This only will help in reducing a number of preventable fetal deaths and huge loss of our national assets.

Keywords: Intrauterine fetal death, Fetal demise, Still born

1. Introduction

Perinatal mortality (PNM) is the single best community health indicator available to measure quality of health services in any community.¹ Intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) as per WHO definition considers any abortion or fetal demise prior to expulsion from mother’s body with varying gestational period, while still birth as defined by WHO, is the fetal death in late pregnancy.² There are wide differences in the definition of IUFD in relation to gestational period among various academic groups like perinatal mortality surveillance report (PMSR), ACOG, recent clinical practice investigation guidelines (RCPI) and so on. We have used for our study, RCPI guideline defining IUFD, as death of fetus inutero after 24 weeks of pregnancy.²

Perinatal mortality rate (PNMR) is defined as fetal death in utero beyond 28 weeks of antenatal, intrapartum period or postnatal period up to 7 days after birth.

In recent years significant decline is achieved in PNM due to significant decrease in intrapartum fetal loss but correspondingly ante partum fetal loss still has remained unaffected. As estimated 10-15% of all recognized pregnancies end in unexpected loss.

Various methods of classifying the causes of fetal death are in use today like Tulip, extended Wigglesworth, modified Aberdeen, Re Co De, PSANZ-PDC classification.4-6 Still in many of IUFD cases, cause remain unexplained and hence unclassified. We should always try to identify the cause so as we are able to counsel and console the grieving family properly and also help in taking adequate measure of to prevent loss in future.

In our hospital the obstetrics work received mostly unbooked type or referred from surrounding rural and semirural areas after complications had set in. So relatively we find both maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality on higher side and frequent.

This study gave us an insight into the extent of obstetric care available, nature of mismanagement, treatable and preventable reasons for intrauterine fetal death. We also came to know about the policies to be adopted and implemented at our sub centres at periphery catering to rural population and hospital to reduce the perinatal mortality in this area.

2. Aims & Objectives

The aim of this study was to find the incidence and characteristics of pregnancies that resulted in IUFD in our surroundings with the following objectives:
1) To identify risk factors associated with intrauterine fetal death.
2) To emphasize the need of antenatal supervision; identify the complications at the earliest & manage them.
3) To emphasize the need of early referral.
3. Methods

The study was conducted at Nalanda Medical College and Hospital, Patna, India. Retrospective data of all the cases of Intrauterine fetal death (antepartum or intrapartum) admitted in the study period (December 2016-December 2017) were recorded (n=51). In all antenatal cases with gestational age ≥24 weeks with IUFD (diagnosed by absent of heart sound and further confirm by ultrasonography), complete history and investigations were recorded to find relevant antenatal and/or intrapartum causes leading to IUFD.

Placenta and cord examination after delivery were performed in all cases. Autopsy was declined by majority of the relatives, so only gross examination of fetus was done to note congenital malformation if any.

Following parameters were recorded in proforma after approval obtained from research and ethical committee of our institute. Women’s age, parity, socioeconomic status, booked/referral cases, spontaneous conception or conception after infertility treatment, any complaint during present pregnancy, history of IUFD in past pregnancy, complaint/diagnosis at the time of admission, gestational age, past and present medical disorders, history of pregnancy related or aggravated conditions, mode of delivery, any intra or postpartum complications. Relevant investigations to define cause of IUFD were also noted.

Data was compiled and analyzed statistically by using simple statistical measures like percentage & proportions in view of the aim and objectives.

4. Results

Total numbers of births in our study period were 1410, out of which 51 were IUFD or still birth. The incidence of IUFD in our study was 36.17/1000 live birth. As shown in Table 1, maximum number of IUFD occurred in primigravida (47.05%). Lower socioeconomic status was noted in 58.80%, with 39.21% cases in 21-25 year age group. Most cases were unbooked (49.01%) or referred (45.09%) from periphery and surrounding hospitals. Maximum cases conceived spontaneously (98.01%), only one case of IUFD occurred in a patient who conceived after infertility treatment. Maximum IUFD occurred at term (35.29%).

As mentioned in Table 2, maternal risk factors were noted in 52.91% cases, out of which hypertensive disorder in pregnancy (31.37%) was the most common cause of IUFD.

Fetal risk factors were found in 15.68% cases, in which congenital malformation (11.7%) were the most common association. Placental risk factors were noted in 17.64% cases. In 11.76% cases cause was not explained.

| Table 1: Depict Demographic and Clinical Profile (Maternal characteristics) of the cases under study |
| Age group | Number (%) | Booking status | Number (%) |
| <20 | 3 (5.88%) | Booked | 3 (5.88%) |
| 21 - 30 | 38 (74.5%) | Unbooked | 25 (49.01%) |
| 31 - 35 | 7 (13.72%) | Referred | 23(45.09%) |
| >35 | 3 (5.88%) | Conception | |
| Parity | | | |
| G1 | 24 (47.5%) | Spontaneous | 50 (98%) |
| G2 | 12 (23.52%) | Induced | 01 (1.96%) |
| G3 | 10 (19.06%) | POG at Diagnosis | |
| G4 | 05 (9.8%) | <28 wks | 11(21.56%) |
| | | 28 - 32 | 14 (27.45%) |
| | | 33 - 36 | 07 (13.72%) |
| Socioeconomic Status | | | |
| Lower | 30 (58.80%) | 37 - 40 | 18 (35.2%) |
| Middle | 19 (37.25%) | >40 | 01 (1.96%) |
| Upper | 02 (3.92%) | H/O IUFD in Prev Pregnancy | 4 |

| Table 2: Showing Maternal clinical risk factors associated with cases under study |
| Risk Factors | Number (%) |
| Severe Pre eclampsia | 9 (17.6%) |
| Eclampsia | 7 (13.7%) |
| Gestational Diabetes Mellitus | 5 (9.8%) |
| Severe anaemia | 5 (9.8%) |
| Hypothyroidism | 1 (1.96%) |
| Total | 27 (52.9%) |

| Table 3: Placental and fetal clinical risk factors associated with cases under study |
| Placental | Number (%) |
| Post dated | 3 (5.8%) |
| Abruptio | 2 (3.9%) |
| Severe oligohydramnios | 2 (3.9%) |
| Placenta previa | 1 (1.96%) |
| PROM | 1 (1.96%) |
| Fetal | |
| Congenital malformations | 6 (11.7%) |
| Severe IUGR | 2 (3.9%) |
| Others | |
| Severe burn | 1 (1.96%) |
| Unexplained | 6 (11.7%) |

As depicted in Table 4, most cases of IUFD came in late labor and delivered vaginally (21.5%), while 60.7% cases were delivered after induction of labor. Out of all IUFD, 74.5% were fresh and 25.4% cases were macerated. Placental examination was normal in 78.4% cases, 17.6% cases showed retroplacental clots while adhered placenta was seen in 3.9% cases.
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modalities, pregnancy wastage still occurs and recurs, at an

unacceptably high rate. Although the perinatal mortality has

reduced over last few decades, the intratuerine fetal deaths

still remain exceptionally high.8

The incidence of IUFD in our study was found to be

36.17/1000 live births, In the study from upper part of India

conducted by Singh N et al9 incidence was 40/1000, while in

the study conducted by Patel S et al10 incidence was

22.2/1000 live birth. Rate of stillbirths vary greatly in
different studies and regions. A study from Faridkot, India,
quotes a very high still birth rate of 125 per 1000 live births.11

In our study, maximum cases of IUFD occurred in

primigravida i.e. in 47.05% while in study by Patel S et al10
proportion of IUFD was higher i.e. 60% in multigravidae
cases. Study by Tariq et al12 had not found any association
between parity and gestational age. Maximum IUFD cases
were belonged to 21-25 years (35.2%), same as study by
Patel S et al10 while Tamarkar SR13 had reported higher
stillbirth associated with increasing maternal age.

Our majority of cases belonged to low socioeconomic status
(58.80%) and either referred from periphery (45.09%) or

unbooked came in emergency (49.05%). We had only three
booked cases with IUFD (5.88%). Observations are
supported by studies by Patel S et al, 10 Korde NV et al14
and Anjali C et al. 8 They had founded 70%, 84.9% and
89.5% IUFD cases in unbooked admission respectively.

As our hospital is a tertiary care hospital we mostly admitted
referred cases with severe maternal morbidity without
appropriate antenatal care, cases in late stage of labor or
when IUFD was diagnosed by USG. Our cases mostly had
conceived spontaneously, only one case had conceived after
infertility treatment (post IVF conception). This patient had
term IUFD and cause was unexplained.

Majority (35.29%) of IUFD occurred in 37- 40 weeks of
gestation same as in study by Singh N et al9 and mentioned
that uterine condition become hostile at this period and therefore it is recommended to have closed surveillance at
37 weeks and beyond.

Most common maternal risk factor for IUFD in our study was
hypertensive disorders in pregnancy i.e. eclampsia (13.76%) and severe preeclampsia (17.60%). Singh N et al9
had observed the same in 10.81% while Patel S et al10
observed it in 33.7% cases. As our institute is a tertiary care
centre surrounded by the rural area, where many women are
still delivered at home by untrained dais, people are
uneducated belonging mostly to lower class and with no
concept of antenatal care.

We received many Obstetric cases with complicated medical
disorders like uncontrolled GDM (9.8%), severe anemia
(9.8%) and uncontrolled hypothyroidism (1.96%).

It is well established fact that adequate ANC is associated
with better pregnancy outcome.15 Anjali C et al8 mentioned
in her study that proper antenatal care, recognition of risk
factors appropriate management, judiciously timed delivery,
intra partum monitoring and timely intervention has reduced
the incidence of IUFD resulting from these factors.

We also found that these are the cases where proper
antenatal care and timely referral can prevent both perinatal
and maternal morbidity and mortality. In our study fetal risk
factors associated with IUFD were mostly congenital
malformations (11.7%). Detailed marital history, nutritional
history, exposure to teratogens and history of febrile or viral
illness could not be ascertained, this study being a
retrospective study. Although chromosomal abnormalities
and congenital malformations are unavoidable, routine
screening and selective termination of pregnancies in such
cases would reduce these deaths. Study by Anjali C et al8
found 11.5% and Singh N et al9 observed 9.45% cases of
IUFD due to congenital malformation.

Other risk factors with IUFD in our study were, prolonged
PROM with chorioamnionitis( 1.96%), severe oligohydramnios (3.9%), Severe IUGR (3.9%), postdatism
(5.8%), placenta previa (1.96%), abruptio (3.92%) and severe
burn (3.92%).

Death of a well grown viable fetus is tragic enough but not
knowing the cause of it can be more distressing.
Unexplained fetal deaths in our study were (11.76%). Anjali C et al8 found same in 19.5% while Singh N et al9 Patel S et al and LamiaShaban et al16 had observed 33% and 28% unexplained fetal deaths in their studies respectively. Knowledge about reason for the loss can help in taking measures to prevent recurrence in subsequent pregnancies.

In our study 21.5% cases came in advanced labor and delivered vaginally while 60.7% cases delivered vaginally after induction. Only 9.8% cases needed caesarean delivery. Study by Singh N et al9 had reported spontaneous vaginal delivery in 37.55% cases induced delivery in 51.01% and LSCS in 11.46%.

Of all IUFD in our study 74.50 % delivered were fresh and only 25.4% were macerated. Tamarkar SR 13 had observed majority of stillborn to be non- dysmorphic. We observed 56.86% male and 43.33% female babies and previous studies also suggested that male fetuses are more likely to suffer from antenatal hypoxia (ante- or intra-partum).13

Post-delivery placental examination was normal in 78.43% cases while retro placental clots were seen in 17.64%, which mostly were the cases of APH or PIH. Maximum puerperal complications noted by us were psychological upset in 47.05% cases. Postpartum hemorrhage occurred in 23.52% (n=12) cases, out of which 10 cases required blood transfusion. Maternal mortality occurred in one cases (1.96%), reasons was severe preeclampsia with HELLP syndrome with DIC. Maternal mortality observed by Patel S et al10 was 1.2%.

6. Conclusions

Lack of antenatal care is directly related to the socioeconomic and educational level of women. Health education toward stressing the importance of antenatal care, ante partum screening for congenital malformations and selective pregnancy terminations or and only for hospital delivery under supervision of appropriately trained personnel will go a long way in reducing a number of preventable fetal deaths.

Nothing is as sad and depressing as intrauterine death of a fetus for both parents and the obstetrician. Majority of fetal wastage can be prevented with health education, universal and improved antenatal care and encouraging hospital deliveries. Most of the IUFD are avoidable and treatable. Those IUFD which are unexplained are unavoidable. These patients need detailed genetic and microbiological studies for one or both partners.

Such couples also need psychological counseling, nutritional advice and pre-pregnancy planning. It is a well-established fact that adequate prenatal care is associated with better pregnancy outcome. However implementation of universal prenatal care is dependent on lot of factors like availability of health care facilities, skilled personnel, infrastructure and transport.

Despite these efforts a lot more needs to be done to bring down IUFD rate to a minimum acceptable figure.

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References


